

New York Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1913.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, 100 N. York corporation; Ogden M. Reid, President; Charles Hamilton, Secretary; James M. Barrett, Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 104 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York: Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. \$3.75; 6 months, \$20.00; 1 year, \$36.00. Daily and Sunday, 6 mos. 4.25; 1 year, 7.50. Daily only, 1 mo. 1.25; 6 months, 6.00; 1 year, 10.00. Sunday only, 1 mo. .50; 6 months, 2.50; 1 year, 4.00.

FOREIGN RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York: DAILY AND SUNDAY: One month, \$1.50; 6 months, \$8.50; 1 year, \$15.00. SUNDAY ONLY: One month, .60; 6 months, 3.00; 1 year, 4.50. DAILY ONLY: One month, .60; 6 months, 3.00; 1 year, 4.50. Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

The Tribune will guarantee the integrity of its advertisements to its readers and expects in return that its advertisers will guard against misleading claims and statements.

Tammany, Sulzer and the Court.

The five new charges which it is proposed to bring against Governor Sulzer do not indicate confidence on the part of his Tammany prosecutors. The charge of usurpation made because Mr. Sulzer has attempted to hold on to his office after impeachment is trivial. No court of competent jurisdiction has ever decided whether or not the Lieutenant Governor becomes acting Governor under such circumstances. Until the present Court of Impeachment passes upon the question, if it does pass upon it, there will be room for dispute.

Not even Murphy's meanest puppets in the Senate would venture to remove Sulzer on the ground of usurpation unless he were found guilty on the other charges of misappropriating campaign funds and making false sworn statements regarding them. These are the real misdeeds of Governor Sulzer if he has been guilty of any. And we cannot conceive for a moment that any such technical view will prevail with the Court of Impeachment as that he cannot be removed upon these charges because the offenses, if committed at all, were committed before he took office.

The power to impeach and remove a Governor was lodged in the Legislature for the purpose of protecting the state. If Sulzer is a thief and a perjurer he is unfit to be Governor, whether he became a thief and a perjurer before being made Governor or afterward. And if he committed theft and perjury he committed them in the course of election to office. Will it be seriously maintained that a man may commit the crime of perjury in connection with his election and still the public cannot remove him from office? If the Governor converted campaign contributions to his own use and then swore that he did not receive them he should be removed. But the public will laugh at such offenses as these "Charles" Murphy, one of the new high crimes and misdemeanors with which Tammany seems about to charge Sulzer.

And Tammany has reasons for its lessening confidence as Mr. Sulzer faces the court that is about to try him. The influence which the Court of Appeals members will exercise in the Court of Impeachment was made clear yesterday when Chief Judge Cullen ruled that the additional judges of the Court of Appeals designated from the bench of the Supreme Court should sit in the court to try Sulzer. Nothing could be less suited to Murphy's purposes than to have the representation of the judiciary in the Court of Impeachment increased. Yet not an objection was heard to Chief Judge Cullen's ruling. That ruling lessens the boss's prospects of success unless he has a real case against the Governor.

The Senate Can Improve the Currency Bill.

Before passing the administration currency bill yesterday the House of Representatives reapproved the eleventh-hour amendment, adopted on Wednesday, reaffirming the single gold standard. That amendment, desirable in view of unfortunate language which had slipped into the bill, is general in scope and does not actually correct the phrase "redeemable in gold or lawful money," which remains in the provision relating to the redemption of federal reserve notes.

As has been too often the case, the House has passed along to the Senate an imperfect measure, practically asking the upper branch to do work which it has not itself had the courage or industry to do. There is need, therefore, of a careful Senate revision in which the crudities that the best banking and business sentiment of the country has pointed out will be eliminated. The House bill is a first step, and an important one, toward the modernization of our currency system. It is all the more desirable, therefore, that the reforms which it will introduce shall not be hampered by faulty details in plan which will make it difficult for the state and national banks to co-operate with the government.

The large affirmative vote in the House—286 to 84—shows that the country approves the general drift of the administration bill. But the Senate should take its time overhauling the House draft and uniting the opinion of the country still more firmly behind the measure.

The Anti-Tammany Revolt.

The reputation of Murphy's satellites in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse and in many other upstate cities and counties is a humiliating reminder to sluggish New York. Why should the Democrats here, who know Murphy best and have long seen Tammany at its worst, lag behind the upstate Democracy in turning the rascals out? The rest of the state has suffered only from Murphy's brief domination at Albany, but here respectable Democrats have been held for years under the galling Tammany yoke.

In the Democratic primary in Buffalo the vote was two to one against Murphy's underlings. But in the primary here no protest whatever was registered against the continuance of Tammany's privateering under letters granted in the name of the Democratic party. Mr. Wilson received 312,386 votes in this city last fall, and most of these voters were qualified to participate in Tuesday's preliminary election. It is beyond reason that they should have chosen to express by their inaction an acquiescence in the proprietors of the party brazenly asserted by Murphy and his Council of Eight.

We are inclined to believe that the mass of self-respecting Democrats hereabouts will do to Tammany in the election what the upstate Democrats did to it in the primary. All the signs point to a tremendous anti-Murphy upheaval this fall. The boss's power at Albany is already broken. He will be lucky if he saves five or six upstate Assemblymen, while in this city the union of the anti-Tam-

many forces now absolutely assured will probably reduce his present Assembly representation by more than half.

Tuesday's results are a warning of the woe that is to come. Tammany now faces its worst beating since the days of William M. Tweed.

The High Court and Its Setting.

Did ever a court sit in a more fit setting than the High Court of Impeachment at Albany?

The nine judges in their black robes sit by themselves, and rightly. Their honesty, their uprightness, their sincerity are unquestioned. By their vote, as a matter of fact, William Sulzer will stand or fall.

Around them sit an utterly discredited body, utilizing the high formulas of justice at a boss's order for a sordid party revenge. Solemnity sits upon these Senators' faces. Justice will probably come in their votes through sheer awe of the judges in black and fear of the consequences of a vicious vote. But at heart a less worthy court probably never sat in a great cause.

As for the setting, the Senate chamber is glorious with onyx and papier mâché pretence, the relic of Tammany stealing in the past. Scratched beneath the surface—and leaving the invading justices to one side—the High Court of Impeachment could not be more suitably housed than in the fake dignity and grandeur of this Tammany room.

No Cause for Alarm.

The Director of the Mint reports that the production of gold in the United States is falling off. Such an announcement might have caused the Hon. William J. Bryan acute anguish a dozen years ago, when his fears that there wouldn't be enough gold to go around were put voluminously and dramatically on record.

It will hardly disturb him now. In spite of the staggering increases in his "fixed charges" he still finds the gate receipts good. At the tent entrance the cashier accepts legal tender of all sizes and varieties and the public seems more anxious than ever to get its money down. In whatever shape it comes the Commoner likes it. No perturbations about standards mar his infrequent snatches of slumber. So long as the Chautauqua season continues he will probably care little whether it reaches him in coin or currency, in Jacksonian hard metal or in soft, green, luscious Government Printing Office notes.

The Inconspicuous Sex and Mayor Kline's Green Hat.

Among animals it is the male who struts around in fine fur and feathers and the female who works hard and wears business clothes. Just why human beings have shifted this arrangement clear around the suffragettes have yet to decide. At any rate, there are the immutable facts; and when our new Mayor arrives in the City Hall wearing a thoroughly green hat of the Tyrolean brand excitement naturally knows no bounds.

Yet why may not Mayor Kline be the harbinger of a new era in men's costuming? One green hat does not make a fashion. One example, when the times are ripe, may count for much. Women are usurping men's rights. A little flitching in return might not be amiss.

Of course, for all men to become "advanced dressers" like the young men in the magazine pictures and the great Bunker Bean at the peak of his career is hardly thinkable. But a red tie here, a green hat there—a little enhancing of the personal note all along the line—who knows how striking and charming mere man might become!

Marooning Waldo.

The Tribune recently advised Mayor Kline to make an exception to his rule of not removing hold-overs from departments by dispensing with the services of Commissioner Waldo. The aldermanic committee appointed to investigate the Police Department found that Mr. Waldo was inefficient and recommended his removal. The public generally distinctly disapproves the attitude he has taken in trying to make the prosecution of police grafters as difficult as possible.

If, however, the Mayor fears that he will be charged with partisanship for dismissing any of Mayor Gaynor's commissioners, no one will seriously complain if he merely maroons Waldo instead of dismissing him.

The Mayor has conferred with District Attorney Whitman about the police situation, and it is understood that Mr. Whitman will be freely consulted from now on. Since he is the "enemy" whose plans for pursuing grafters the last administration was so anxious to frustrate, his association with the new Mayor will probably be sufficient to cause a searching of hearts and a sudden change of sentiment about Police Headquarters. If the police know that the District Attorney's eye is on them, what Waldo says or does in office hours may be passed over as negligible. It will not matter that he retains the empty title of Commissioner if Mr. Whitman is allowed to inspire the new policy of the department.

Saving Lives by the Million.

Mr. John Burns, the president of the British Local Government Board, gave at the recent International Medical Congress an impressive view of the extent to which sanitary, prophylactic and therapeutic science is today saving human life. He cited the average number of deaths in the years 1871 to 1880, and that in the years 1909-11, and then showed that in those three years there would have been 772,811 more deaths than there were had the death rate of that former decennium prevailed. In other words, 772,811 lives were saved in those three years by the progress which had been made in thirty years. In the whole thirty years there had been saved 3,942,000 lives of persons at all ages—for the reduction in death rate has been pretty evenly distributed among the Seven Ages.

Now, that is one of the most creditable showings that it would be possible to make in the practical beneficence of government. It is really a divine achievement to give men life and to give it to them more abundantly. It is certain that it immeasurably more than repays for its pecuniary cost. Indeed, we may safely reckon that the achievement has been considerably greater than these figures indicate. For if lifesaving science had not made this great advance, the death rate would not merely have remained as high as it was in 1871-80. It would certainly have increased, for there is general recognition of the fact that the increased pace of social and business life is putting an increased strain upon human vitality. There has then been a decrease of a death rate which otherwise would have increased.

A more technical detail, yet one which must appeal strongly to thoughtful minds, is the enumeration of

the principal diseases whose ravages have been checked. Nearly half of the great saving, Mr. Burns said, occurred under the heading of smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, typhus, enteric and simple continued fevers, purpural fever, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and tuberculosis. We have merely to consider the systems which are now successfully employed in combating those diseases, and the methods by which they have been discovered and developed, to understand the way in which the healing art is making its most important progress.

Murphy has been "put off" at Buffalo.

We trust that "The Brooklyn Standard-Union" telegraph its congratulations to all the city nominees of the Grand Old Party.

It may be justifiable for a son to spank his father, as an Indiana clerkman has done, in defiance of the Ten Commandments, but it isn't a popular pastime by any means.

"Bryan has swallowed the gold standard," say the Washington dispatches. He doesn't care nowadays whether they figure the box office percentages in silver or gold.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Yes, indeed," said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday, "it's mighty fine to be a Democrat these days. Why, a few years ago a teacher in one of our schools down in North Carolina gave a little lecture to her class on the President of the United States. When she finished she asked the boys who wanted to be President to stand up, and they all stood up but one. 'Why, Johnny,' she asked the boy who remained seated, 'why don't you stand up?' 'Oh,' he responded solemnly, 'I'm a Democrat.'"

"What's the matter with Constable Wombatt?" "Says he ain't paid enough."

"Well, I guess the town can spare him for a few weeks on the lecture platform."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What is believed to be a discovery of great archaeological value has been made by Professor Edward Spencer Dodgson, of Jesus College, Oxford, at Kilbail, near Falcarragh, County Donegal, Ireland. It is a peculiarly shaped stone covered with characters in Ogham, the writing of the ancient Irish, and has probably lain unnoticed for over a thousand years. The inscription has been partly deciphered, and it is supposed to refer to the hiding place of the treasure of an ancient Irish chieftain, which tradition says is somewhere in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Peck—Mr. Highfliter never takes his wife out in his automobile.

Peck—I guess he doesn't care to have two unmanageable things on his hands at one time.—Boston Transcript.

The horticultural department of one of our "advanced" magazines will have to appear this coming month without an interesting article on "How to build a bungalow in the country for \$3.60." The editor of the department had a brilliant idea, which developed into a chicken wire house covered with sod and floored with concrete, located in a semi-socialistic colony near Short Hills, N. J. Unfortunately, the rains descended and the floods came, and the earnest editor was last seen sitting on his concrete floor explaining the tragedy to the entire colony through the bared chicken wire.

"Experience," said the ready-made philosopher, "is the best teacher."

"Yes," replied the sardonic person; "but who wants to depend on a course of instruction that keeps you in school all your life?"—Washington Star.

The Richard Wagner memorial exhibition at Leipzig has received from a firm of wine dealers in that city a number of letters "which," says a man who visited the place, "bring the master to the level of the ordinary man, show that he was fond of his glass of wine and that there were times when he had no money to pay for what he had offered on the shrine of Bacchus." The letters were written in the years 1864 to 1871. One contains an order for five hundred bottles of wine to be sent to Dr. Hans von Bülow, and was written in 1870, and is a plea for an extension of credit. "The war," Wagner wrote, "has injured my income also." The wine merchants were evidently lenient, for in the next letter Wagner thanks them and sends an extra large order for his favorite brand.

"Do you have as much trouble finding your cuff and collar buttons as you used to?"

"No; I always find 'em in one place now."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, I go to the vacuum cleaner."—Judge.

THE LAST MINUTE



THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

AUTOMOBILE GUARANTEES

A Purchaser Says That Some Are More or Less Illusory.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the advertisements and booklets issued about automobiles, we read of the guarantee given with the machine. Sometimes the guarantee is nicely engraved and handed over like a certificate, so that the purchaser need not worry about breaks from imperfections.

If one does not read the guarantee carefully he may imagine that he will be free of repair expense for a year, and we get the mistaken notion that we may rely on the dealer or manufacturer to make good any imperfections. With some manufacturers who keep parts near New York this may be true, but with many of those smaller manufacturers who only keep small offices in the city it too often proves a delusion.

About June 12 I bought a six-cylinder automobile from a firm on Broadway, near 68th street. Since that time I have had twelve breaks (not tires), none of them due to any fault of mine. The dealer refers me to the manufacturer in Michigan, the manufacturer writes that he will put everything in order, but does nothing, and I have to keep paying for repairs for defective workmanship.

Perhaps if I were to send my machine out to Michigan the repairs might be made. But what about the expense of transportation? Now, why cannot automobile manufacturers give a guarantee that is a guarantee, and if they have an agency here to sell their machines, why not empower the agency to look after the machines?

If they will not do this I contend that they either should not be allowed to do business in this city, or, if they cannot be prevented in this way, intending purchasers should keep away from all agencies that are not empowered to look after and help out customers. H. C. R. New York, Sept. 17, 1913.

CRITIC WHO STAYS AT HOME

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have seen "The Lure," and therefore venture to set my opinion against that of the Rev. James B. Curry, who possesses the remarkable gift of being able to form a comprehensive and decided judgment concerning that which he has not seen. I deny that the play is "unclean" in its powerful exposure of evil. The uncleanness exists only in the minds of those who can tolerate the existence in the community of that which is so vile that they dare not face the plain exposure of it. I can understand how the "white slave" and the covering "caded" may cause the penetrating light thrown upon their monstrous practices and may rejoice in a mistaken sentiment which demands the suppression not of their villany, but of the exposure of it; but I cannot understand the naïveté with which well meaning citizens and reputable newspapers fall into the trap and play into the hands of the enemies of society, who thrive most admirably in the dark.

My astonishment becomes the greater when I read on another page of your admirable paper a dramatic review of a farce entitled "Madam President," which is depicted as "highly improper" and "risqué," and offered as an example of the "immoral, cynical farce" peculiar to the French. With this promising beginning your reviewer devotes nearly a column of description and predicts in New York the "enormous success" it has enjoyed in Europe. I do not read in the editorial columns any demand for the suppression of this drama, nor do I note that the police show any inclination to interfere. I wonder if Mr. Curry will take the trouble to write a letter condemning the toleration of this spectacle of gilded immorality? Does all the objection lie to representing vice as hideous, and is it entirely permissible to represent it as attractive and amusing? I challenge you or any other of the noble army of suppressors to furnish one valid reason why "Madam President" and its like should be tolerated and "The Lure" and its like driven from the stage. The appeal to the susceptible mind through insidious and subtle suggestion is far more

potent for evil than the influence of a bald presentation of vice as such. If there is to be censorship at all (which is more than dubious), in the name of sound psychology and common sense let us begin with the musical comedies and farces which delicately persuade the weak mind that there is no real distinction between virtue and vice and pollute the character through slow poison. Let the rough, strong plays of exposure alone, even if they sometimes affront our superstitious nerves, until we have grappled frankly and fearlessly with the evils which they exorcise and have rendered impossible the conditions which they portray. In the name of justice and decency, let us not parade in an affectation of modesty which shall lead us to penalize persuasion away from vice and smile upon persuasion toward it. While no outraged sense of virtue leads us to suppress plays like "Madam President" let us be honest with ourselves and not play the hypocrite by suppressing plays like "The Lure."

JAMES F. MORTON, Jr. New York, Sept. 17, 1913.

A NEGRO TRIBUTE

Mayor Gaynor Was a Friend of the Race.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Allow me, on behalf of the colored citizens of this city, to express our deep regret at the tragic death of the Hon. William J. Gaynor on board the Baltic out at sea. Mayor Gaynor never failed to give the colored citizens due recognition by giving them representation on any public reception committee arranging for the entertainment of any distinguished guest. His interest in the welfare of the colored citizens was very pronounced, and on more than one occasion he has intervened on behalf of the colored people of this city. He was much in sympathy with the work of the Colored Orphan School at Charleston, S. C., and had consented to speak at a recent meeting of the institution in this city, when failing health prevented his appearance. For this interest in our welfare the colored citizens feel grateful and share in the grief which his death has caused.

There is no body of people in this city who feel more keenly the loss of this great and good man more than my race. Mayor Gaynor was truly a great man, and this city and country are the richer and better for the noble heritage and inspiration he has bequeathed to the youths of all lands.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN. New York, Sept. 18, 1913.

IN CRITICISM OF MR. M'ANENY

His Sidewalk Policy Is Called a Cuning Appeal to the Thoughtless.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If your correspondent John J. Raydell, who defends Mr. McAneny "because of his enforcement of the ordinances against street obstructions," would inquire into the facts he would find that the ordinances specifically permit the stops and areas against which Mr. McAneny's misguided efforts have been directed. No one can erect a building in New York City without first filing plans, every detail of which must conform to laws and ordinances before a permit is issued. There has been no change in these laws and ordinances since Mr. McAneny took office. For the first half of his term he issued permits for the building projections he now condemns. He has illegally adopted an ordinance or order of his own permitting them to a lesser degree than the city ordinances allow.

Mr. McAneny's course has been wholly arbitrary and could not have been enforced without the support of his fellow members of the Board of Estimate, who have voted to rescind the ordinances in so far as they relate to streets whimsically selected by Mr. McAneny, who in self-laudatory newspaper articles has boasted that his course has cost the property owners \$10,000,000, and he makes a cunning appeal to the thoughtless that he has reclaimed a certain amount of sidewalk space to the public use, and he has referred to the law-abiding, burden bearing property owners of New York City as

squatters for doing what the city authorized and invited them to do. By his course in this one respect alone Mr. McAneny has demonstrated his unfitness to hold office, it seems to me, and he should be relegated to private life, as I believe he will be at the coming election. ALBERT E. DAVIS. The Bronx, Sept. 17, 1913.

WOES OF THE RETAIL GROCER

He Is Urged to Combine to Save Commissions and Salaries.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We observe that a prominent wholesale grocery house is quite active in buying out competitors, or when not successful it is rumored it hires the salesmen employed by these competitors, who, so to say, own most of the customers they will sell to, and transfer them at will.

We understand that in purchases above referred to a price is put on every retail grocer customer of the house to be bought out, to arrive at the price to be paid for the business.

Thus, while such retail grocer has heretofore been owned, he is now bartered away like a chattel, with a value put on his head, based upon how much money the jobber and salesmen can make out of him per annum.

Many small retailers are obliged to buy from these jobbers' salesmen because their bills are overdue; they are carried from month to month, and not only suffer from high prices, but often receive articles of poor quality forced upon them to enlarge the jobbers' profit and to help the jobbers pay excessive graft to their salesmen.

Now can a poor retailer compete with the independent man, or with those joined in retailers' associations? The solution is for the retail grocer, unless he is strong enough to buy from large manufacturers or importers, to join retailers' associations, which buy in quantities from large manufacturers or importers, thus saving the outlay for middlemen, such as jobbers, salesmen and others.

Thus the retailer can sell better goods at lower prices, increasing his income and thus helping to reduce the general cost of living. C. I. C. New York, Sept. 15, 1913.

EMBRACING VICE

The Warning of Pope Is Cited Against "The Lure."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wonder if any of your suffrage readers who uphold "The Lure" and other plays of its ilk have ever read the following deathless lines:

Vice is a monster of such frightful mien  
As to be hated needs but to be seen;  
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

The story of humanity's long struggle of blood and tears proves Pope's conclusion incontrovertible.

GEORGE PHILLIPS. Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1913.

STILL DRY, BUT WET.

From The Boston Herald.

It seems that Maine also voted on a batch of constitutional amendments on the same day that the 33rd District elected John A. Peters to Congress, and they were adopted in a vote so light as to be little more than "scattering."

But an amendment repealing the prohibition section was not among them.

MAKE THE JOB COMPLETE.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

"Two persons," says a highly enlightened New York City magazine editor, "should be put to death for every mulatto baby that is born." Having killed the father, who is support the family, and the mother, who is support the family, why not finish the task, and vindicate the superiority of the white race by hanging the baby?

INCOMPATIBLE.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A girl with an X-ray shirt was refused a job teaching school in Oakland. School board probably figured that such apparel and traits didn't go together.